

The Bismarck Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.

THE CAUCUSES.

Bismarck is undergoing a new sensation. It is passing through the throes of a small political volcano. While we hope and believe the canvass will be conducted in an orderly manner and with a spirit of good tempered strife, we also believe that the contest will be a hot and a close one. The city has no politics, and wants none. There is no present use for the article. There are no spoils as yet; and where there is nothing to steal of course there are no politicians. The contest is simple one of opinion. Two classes of our citizens are attempting to arrive at the same result through different means. The object sought to be attained by those giving their influence, and who purpose giving their votes in support of the candidates whose names have been placed upon the different tickets, is identical. Each simply desires the election of good men; the difference exists in the opinion as to what constitutes good men and good officers, and who and where they are.

The Tribune has no politics; or rather it is independent in politics. When we say independent, we use the word in its true significance. Its editor assumes the right of any citizen to vote for whom he pleases. He is pledged to no man or citizen, and as the Tribune is private property, owned and controlled by its editors, it will simply by their organ, and the exponent of their honest convictions. Its columns are open alike for the use of the friends of either ticket, or any man upon such tickets. The paper is patronized by the citizens generally, of all classes and occupations, and its owners are therefore under obligations to all alike. We simply claim the right of our brother man, to vote and work for whom we believe to be the best adapted for the positions to be filled, and to use our property as our medium of speech, throwing its columns wide open, meantime the use of all. This much in explanation, because of stories current upon the street that the Tribune would take a position against one of the tickets, regardless of the individual merits of the candidate upon either.

Good men were put in nomination by the caucuses of both Saturday and Monday evenings. There are gentlemen upon each of these tickets to whom no exception can be taken by any reasonable citizen. There are also candidates upon each of whose availability and fitness we have serious doubts. We shall be just as free in stating our objections, and our reasons for thus objecting to the candidacy of some, as we are in commanding the nomination of others, and working for their election. We believe that in some instances neither the strongest nor the best men have been selected, and that the opinions and preferences of gentlemen entitled to a hearing have been slighted, when ordinary prudence and common decency should have dictated a different course.

In the next issue of the Tribune the claims of the various candidates will be discussed in detail, that our readers in the country may be better enabled to vote and work intelligently. Meantime it is our earnest desire that every man entitled to vote in the county consider the names placed before him from which to select the officials into whose hands affairs are to be placed for the next two years, and select therefrom the best and truest men, regardless of what caucuses may have placed them in nomination.

From Bozeman to Bismarck.

We yesterday received a visit from Mr. J. L. Sims, one of a party of seven who has just ended a canoe trip from Bozeman to Bismarck. The party hauled their boats from the former place to the canyon ten miles above Crow Agency. They were twenty-two days in coming down, but were delayed much by bad weather and winds. From Big Horn to the mouth of Powder River the runs were made at night, on account of Indians. Twice camps were pass in close proximity, but as they were not seen by the savages nothing happened worse than a scare. Mr. Sims declares that but for the Indians the trip would be delightful; as it is he wants no more of it in his. The upper Yellowstone abounds in trout, while the islands are covered by elk. We shall tell our readers more of this perilous trip in our next issue.

A private telegram announces the death, by apoplexy, of Col. Dutcher, of the Metropolitan Hotel, of St. Paul. He will be universally regretted.

The temperance people of Minnesota have put a State ticket in the field.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Specialty for the Bismarck Tribune.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Great Wall Street Panic Subsiding.

The Northern Pacific Practically Uninjured.

The Work to Continue as Laid Out.

The St. Paul and Pacific in Trouble.

Terrible Havoc of the Yellow Fever—Miscellaneous.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—The papers are still silent with dispatches relating to the financial situation. Business is partially paralyzed. The wheat at very low figures, forty-five cents only being paid in some instances.

Several Chicago banks suspended Friday, but the leading ones resumed Monday, having received a large supply of currency.

No Minnesota banks have suspended. Those of the city and St. Paul feel secure. Confidence is being restored; still the mercantile and manufacturing interests are becoming affected.

Yesterday a New York house employing a hundred workmen suspended, and many employees have been discharged from other establishments. Some are trying to weather the storm by giving employment four days in the week.

Minnesota does not seem to feel the pressure to a great extent except in a suspension of the wheat trade.

The government is preparing the November census, and matters look more hopeful.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 27.—The Directors of the Northern Pacific expected here October 10th. The officers of the Northern Pacific are hopeful that the work will not be delayed.

New York exchanges are embracing every opportunity to kick the prattish form of Jay Cooke, but his published statement shows a large excess of assets over liabilities and a chance of recovery.

The London house is appointed government agent in the place of Cooke, suspended.

The Northern Pacific country was never so perfectly illustrated at the present time, good will grow out of all this, and it is believed work will not be delayed an hour.

THE STRICKEN SOUTH.

CARSON, Sept. 30.—Yellow fever is making terrible havoc in the Southern cities. Shreveport has been compelled to appeal to the charities of the world for assistance. Over four hundred are dead and hundreds are sick.

CAPITOL HARMON.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—The reported number of the Minnesota Supreme Court, was stricken with paralysis of the left side on Saturday and unable to work. But the hope of his recovery is entertained.

The October term of the Supreme Court is adjourned over. Judge McMillan is also ill.

FOREIGN FINANCES.

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ST. PAUL, Sept. 30.—The Northern Pacific has suffered a loss of over half a million dollars on construction.

Carondelet paper has been served on the First National, Geo. L. Becker and Herman Gottschall. There is but little prospect for the completion of the branches this fall. Work is suspended on the Wells & Mankato road.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The Panic Among the Banks There.

Mendenhall Goes Down—Others All Right.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Mendenhall's Bank suspended yesterday. A fearful run was made on the First National, but it is coming through all right. A run was commenced on the State National, but was soon checked. Other banks all right. C. A. L.

About Dashiel.

We are in receipt of the following telegram.

To A. C. Jordan.

Wileox and Thompson say Dashiel was duly accredited to the Minneapolis Tribune for the Yellowstone Expedition, and they saw his Herald credentials. Charley Johnson also saw them. Justice to Dashiel's friends demand a correction should be made in this respect. He probably drew on the Herald in advance, and having no credit of course the draft was protested.

The gentleman mentioned above are of undoubted veracity, and of course this settles the matter so far as the Minneapolis Tribune is concerned. It is possible, however, they are in error in the Herald item, as that paper returned a check given on them by Dashiel, in favor of W. B. Shaw & Co., as worthless, as they knew nothing of him. The check was given in payment for goods purchased with the statement that his check was good. He also purchased goods from Raymond & Allen, dealers here, under like representations. Lieut. Larned, of the 7th Cavalry, also corresponds with the Chicago Inter-Ocean, informed us that Dashiel mulched him to the tune of \$50 on like representations. Larned was caterer for the mess

into which Dashiel made his way, and the indebtedness was for board. Upon being reminded of his arrearages he gave an order on the sutler of the expedition, stating that said sutler had money belonging to him (Dashiel). The order was presented, the sutler denied the soft impeachment, and upon its return to Dashiel he gave Larned an order on the Herald. The order was shown the writer by Lieut. Larned. This was just before his desertion. Another item: When the expedition was sixty miles out a party was sent in for some purpose, and Dashiel came with them, John Mason, also of this city, wishing to do a favor to an old friend and acquaintance, Mr. Eckelson, Gen. Rosser's assistant, packed a box containing a dozen bottles of brandy, three or four dozen lemons and two boxes of fine cigars, and sent them on to Eckelson in Dashiel's charge. The box was never delivered, and Mr. Eckelson knew nothing of it until his return to this city the other day. He says he noticed Dashiel smoked excellent cigars on his return, and "set them up for the boys" with reckless freedom, but he never mistreated at whose expense. There are several such peccadilloes of which the writer is cognizant, and which can be produced if required. The officers of the expedition are very indignant against him for his behavior while with them, and more especially at his shameful description, and claim that "justice to Dashiel's" dupes demands that he be shown up as to prevent further exploits in the same line. He has talents that should have been turned to better use.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27.—Steamer May Lowry.
" 27.—Steamer Josephine.
" 28.—Steamer Peninah.
" 30.—Steamer Miner.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.—Steamer Josephine.
" 29.—Steamer May Lowry.
" 30.—Steamer Peninah.
" 30.—Steamer Miner.

The channel is changing.
The river is steady at about three feet of water.
Steamers are still running on the east side of the bar.

By another week the river will be ready to plow for winter crops.

The May Lowry will go as far down as Fort Randall and return.

The steamer Nellie Peck leaves Sioux City to day for Fort Buford.

Capt. Leon Murray, late of the May Lowry, has taken command of the Ida Stockdale and sailed for Fort Sully with the 22nd regiment, Gen. Stanley in command.

We are glad to note that Charles Minn, Pilot of the Miner, who was seriously ill on her up trip has recovered.

The Peninah, which is engaged in the transfer business between this point and Lincoln, was aground yesterday for some time on account of the swing ferry.

The Far West is over due from Fort Peck, her not being on time is undoubtedly on account of the prevailing high winds that we have been raging for the past week.

That swing ferry at the point is making considerable trouble. Jim Kelly, of the Miner, says that he will cut it off—d—d thing, if they don't keep it out the way of passing steamers.

Car load of potatoes arrived last night for the Empire Supply Store. R. & A.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Rosser tarried in the city Friday.

J. S. Winston, of the firm of Shaw & Co., who has spent part of the summer in St. Paul, arrived home on Tuesday.

Prof. Safford, Principal of the Deaconess College of Chicago, assisted by Mr. W. H. Wood, of St. Paul, has been in the city for the past few days making observations for his department.

E. D. Comings and wife departed on this morning's train for Sioux City. Mr. Comings has been the agent for the Coulson Line of steamers at this point during the past season, and certainly deserves credit for the manner in which he has conducted their affairs here. He will return in the spring if not before.

Major Rosser, brother of the Chief Engineer, has been visiting Bismarck since last Thursday. He hails from Dallas, Texas, which must be a land of good fellows, if the Major is a fair representative. Yesterday he crossed the Missouri with "fowl" intent, and to-day he goes to the coal fields to "see how it out the way of passing steamers.

They will exhibit a full-grown tree, of the celebrated bullocky from the Missouri River, together with cactus, petrifications, specimens of soil, sand, stones, gypsum, coal, chalk and all kinds of vegetable, grains and grasses from along its line in Dakota, from a country heretofore supposed to be a barren waste. They will exhibit corn fully matured, grown three hundred miles north of Minneapolis; wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, from Dakota, grown on sand that will compare favorably with the Kansas specimens.

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ROBBING THE INDIANS.

We took occasion some time ago to comment somewhat severely upon the conduct of Indian Commissioner Smith in connection with his general management of Indian Affairs, and more especially as related to the treatment received at his hands by the Gros Ventre and Mandan tribes. Last week a statement was published to the effect that the Leech Lake Chippewa Indians of Minnesota were becoming obstreperous, and had committed sundry depredations against one A. H. Wilder, of St. Paul, who was engaged in cutting hay upon their reservation, and that the military was called upon for protection. An investigation of the affair brings to light one of the most barefaced steals and outrageous swindles ever perpetrated upon any tribe of Indians. This new outrage is in the shape of a contract between Smith in his official capacity and said A. H. Wilder, whereby the latter secures the stumping on the Leech Lake reservation, within five miles of all drivable streams, for the nominal sum of \$1.15 per thousand feet. The stipulation is made that trees not 14 inches in diameter at 35 feet from the ground are not included, and so of course Mr. Wilder secures them for nothing. The contract is to continue for twenty years, and any damage done to the contractors by the Indians is to be deducted from the payments.

To the casual observer all this may appear fair enough, but let us look at it more minutely. These lands are secured to the Indians by treaty stipulation, and their ownership becomes perfect. The timber on the land belongs as much to the Indians as the land itself. The actual value of this stumping, as is known by every one at all conversant with the fact, is at least three times the sum stipulated to be paid. The contract was made without consultation with or even the knowledge of the Indians, the parties most interested; and assurance is then given that should the owners resent this outrageous infringement of their rights and theft of their property, any damage they may do will be deducted from the pittance they are to be allowed.

The most barefaced part of this bargain, however, is contained in the clause which stipulates that Mr. Wilder "shall not be obliged to cut or pay for under the terms of this contract unsound trees, nor for trees of less diameter at the top, twenty-five feet from the ground, than fourteen inches." The usual way of selling stumping on pine lands is to place the toppling distance above the ground 24 feet, and the diameter 14 inches. Thus it will be seen that the contractor is called upon to pay but for the very largest timber, and is left free to steal the rest; and leave it for the reader to judge from past experience what the chances are of his so doing.

To sum the whole affair up in a few words, Mr. Smith, through the position which he occupies as guardian of the Indians, enters into a compact to rob his wards of at least two thirds the means on which they depend for bare subsistence. This is a broad statement but the facts sustain it, and further stamp it as one of the most iniquitous proceedings into which an officer of any government ever entered. These Indians are to-day pitiable objects. They are almost without clothing, and with nothing visible to support them through the long winter now near at hand. While they shiver in their bark houses and nakedness, Indian Commissioners and agents are living in abundance.

If it is any wonder, then, that these unlearned savages brood over their wrongs until the hatchet is dug up and the war whoop is heard as the smoke of the settler's cabin ascends to the sky?

THE SITUATION.

The panic in Wall Street has nearly spent its force. It has been the greatest financial convulsion since the crash of 1857. Many well known banking houses in whom the public had almost unlimited confidence have been shaken into dissolution. Among those who have thus gone down to death since our last report is the firm of Henry Clews & Co. This house has stood second to none in the country for many years, and like Jay Cooke & Co. was deeply engaged in railroad enterprises. The firm was financial agent for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota railroad.

Just what the ultimate effect of so many failures may be it is impossible at present to foretell. Business generally may feel the shock more or less. The failures have been almost without exception among dealers in stocks and bonds, and the money market is therefore not seriously affected. Commercial institutions and legitimate banking house seem to have escaped the storm almost entirely. Money in the country is plenty, and unlike that which caused the crash of 1857, is based upon irreproachable credit. Railroad stocks generally are depressed and may temporarily suffer. In the case of the Northern Pacific delays in construction may occur, and progress be somewhat retarded; but in the end the road is certain to be completed. In the words of Jay Cooke, uttered but a few days before

his failure: "Nothing but the hand of Providence can permanently stay its progress." The rich valleys and mines of mineral wealth beyond us demand an outlet, and the demand will be met. The march of civilization is westward, and its impulse will not be stayed by the failure of a score of reckless stock gamblers.

EDITORIAL SPINNINGS.

Did anyone ever see a spotted dog the end of whose tail wasn't white? This is important.

On Friday, if nothing intervenes, the final reconstruction of the Modocs will be consummated. They hang.

"Sucker Flat," Cal., was slightly agitated one day last week by the accidental explosion of 470 kegs of powder.

The Black Crook is raging in London. It costs a dollar and a half to see it; but you see a good deal of it for your money.

Does anyone know Jas. H. Caldwell? The inquiry comes from Robt. H. Caldwell, of Atlanta, Ga., who is anxious to know of his whereabouts.

The Charles Henry who presides over the split hoof department of this office says that the best luck he knows anything about is "chuck luck."

There has been a corner in whisky in Louisville, and the Springfield Republican attributes it to the return of the editor of the Louisville Courier Journal.

Beane and Puffenberg, conductor and engineer of the coal train which caused the fearful disaster near Lamont, have been indicted for murder by a Chicago grand jury.

"Drowning men catch at a straw."

We have known men who were not drowning to catch at a straw—with a sherry cobbler at the other end.

Dr. Bissell, of the recently rescued Polaris crew, insists that Capt. Hall died of apoplexy. His last wish before death was that Buddington would continue the search for the North Pole.

If the river falls any more people traveling by steamer will suffer the inconvenience of being obliged to shut their state room windows on account of the dust raised by the paddle wheels.

Newspaper men in Kansas understand the science of nomenclature. The Lawrence Tribune refers to a brother editor as "the horsey-headed old hawk" deviled of the Lawrence Times."

A newspaper paragraph has been in circulation to the effect that Mrs. Livermore had broken one of her legs. That lady is out in a card with the statement that the story may be true, but it is not known.

Seventy vessels were destroyed in the Black Sea, near the Bosphorus, by a terrible storm, last week. The loss of life was appalling. At one point on the coast, 265 dead bodies have been brought to shore by the waves.

To-day, at 9 o'clock A. M., the last German soldier leaves French soil, and France is once again free. No other nation on the face of earth could have paid the immense war indemnity which France has in the same time, *visa la Republique*.

The ravages of the yellow fever in Shreveport is simply terrible. It may be partly appreciated by the statement that out of a total population of 5,000, nearly a thousand are now lying prostrate with the fell disease, and thirty to forty are dying daily.

If anybody doubts the success of the Yellowstone expedition, let them read Prof. Hayden's report. The expense will be cheerfully born by the tax-payers when they learn that the Professor discovered two hundred and twenty-seven different species of grasshoppers.

Here is a case of back pay now that we believe in; also the "front" pay—the latter is especially commendable. One of the "old-school" subscribers of the Kingston Journal was thirty-one years in arrears for his paper. Last week he is called upon the editor and paid up "like a man," and, regarding that he might not be around very soon, he paid his subscription ten years ahead, and another for his mother twelve years ahead.

Samuel Wilkinson, Secretary of the Northern Pacific company, speaking of the future of Jay Cooke & Co., said "he had no doubt of the future of the road. It would be constructed. There were those supporting it who would not let the work be abandoned. The board of directors alone represented millions."

The company had not a dollar of unpaid paper. Up to the present time, not a note of their was ever seen in Wall street; not a bond was hypothecated by the company. Consequently it had no liabilities hanging over it that might descend without warning. Interest on the company's bonds was not due until the first of January next, and it would undoubtedly be met. That portion of the road already built was earning more than was anticipated from it. That portion of it running to the Red River country had already developed a fine carrying trade. He believed that the road would be hindered more by hostile Sioux than by financial revolution."

Imperfect Page

Imperfect Page

THE POLARIS CREW SAFE.

Their Arrival at Dundee, Scotland.

Thrilling Account of the Loss of the Ship and Adventures of the Crew.

under his charge, and all lament his untimely end.

As to the statement that the ship might have aided the party on the ice, it was impossible. After the Polaris broke adrift, every effort was made to learn the whereabouts of those left behind, but it was of no avail.

NORTHWEST.

DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls is to have a public school house.

Sioux Falls has 425 inhabitants—big and little.

Red River, Dakota, wheat averages 25 bushels to the acre.

The rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed maidens of Springfield, eat onions.

The Republican says the thermometer stood 114 in the shade at Vermillion, on the 11th.

The gross earnings of the Dakota Southern during August were \$20,000.

A bridge is to be built across the James River at a point 16 miles north of Yankton.

Cresner & Vinall succeed Baily, Cresner & Co., in the management of the St. Charles Hotel at Yankton.

The Fort Sully telegraph office has been discontinued. There is but two offices above Springfield now—at Yankton Agency and Fort Randall.

Fourteen thousand and six hundred bushels of wheat were shipped from Vermillion, via the Dakota Southern, for the week ending Sept. 7.

MONTANA.

From the Montana, Sept. 4.

A prospecting party consisting of Ike Irish, John Reed and Peter Hartwicker, outfitte here on Tuesday, and have started to prospect the head of Wind River. Their route lies through the Teton Basin, and the objective point is about 200 miles distant from Virginia.

Mr. N. P. Rodgers and Capt. N. L. Turner are in town from Havana. The former brings in 48 ounces of bullion which was taken out of 780 pounds of Etherhardt Rock.

We are informed by Mr. Henry Machin, of Rochester gully, that this long deserted quartz camp is turning out far beyond expectation. The Courtwright mill is running constantly and making good clean-ups. Mr. Machin and his crew have lately discovered a new ledge that is fabulously rich, paying in a mortar as high as \$2 per pound. The mill will soon be on from the new ledge, and a big yield is expected. How & Valentine are also working a ledge that is turning out some very rich ore. There are about 25 miners in camp, and all are in high spirits and at work.

The shaft on the Emselman ledge, the property of Henry Emselman, is down 95 feet, showing a three foot body of solid ore. One from the bottom of this shaft has sold as high as \$100 per ton, and the mine is doubtless the richest silver discovery in the Territory.

PACIFIC SLOPE ITEMS.

The Pinto nation of heaven is that it is a vast watermelon patch, fenced in with muskumans.

A disease similar in nature to the epizootic has broken out in Linn County, Cal., and is destroying many horses.

Work on the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad is being vigorously pressed. Two miles of track have been laid, but it seems doubtful if the road will be completed in time to move this season's crop.

Desmond, the San Francisco hatter, was up at Virginia city the other day, and while there concluded he would go down into the Belcher mine. The shaft is about 1,700 feet deep, and when the cage began to descend with the usual rapidity, Desmond fell upon his knees and commenced saying his prayers in Irish.

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AUGLEAR EPISTLE.

Isaac WaltonHaus Appened to Us.

Editor Bismarck Tribune.

Sir: There is one advantage amid the many that have been communicated to induce emigration to Dakota, which I think has hitherto escaped notice.

I mean the supply of noble fish to be found in the waters of the Missouri. Perhaps few of your Eastern readers may be aware that the celebrated white sturgeon, so highly prized by the ancient Roman Epicures as to sell for its weight in gold, is a native of the Missouri, and possesses the fine delicacy that so charms the English.

The Missouri white sturgeon, if properly cooked, is beyond doubt the most delicious fish that swims. It possesses a peculiar delicacy of flavor, which neither salmon or mountain trout can lay claim to.

They have caught them of all sizes, from five pounds to forty.

Some are with a mere line, merely baited with piece of fish; but the best bait is a live minnow, which should be used the same as in trolling for bass, with a light sinker.

Besides the white sturgeon, there is also the red, which is greatly inferior; there is also a fine fish variously called Montana and Dakota, jack salmon, wall eye pike, &c., which is fully equal if not superior in flavor to the pike in Eastern rivers.

It is a game fish, and will readily rise to a fly, and is easily caught trolling with a spoon.

It rarely exceeds ten pounds in weight.

In addition to these fish, there are several varieties of cat fish, one of which is by augles preferred to all others.

I mean the blue, or channel cat fish, which is a finely flavored fish, and has not the strong oil taste of the yellow, or weed cat fish. This fish makes a first class chowder.

There are also the buffalo, red horse,

sucker, club and a species of eel, which is repulsive in appearance but very good to eat.

These are about all the varieties that I know of, and I think that I have mentioned enough to induce some of the Eastern anglers to come here who

sometimes spend a day in trying to inveigle a minnow on their hook, and call half a dozen of these Lilliputians a good day's fishing!

The soft-shell turtle or terrapin is plentiful, both in the Missouri and in the creeks which flow into it, and makes a soup which is decidedly not mock turtle.

PISCATOR.

PRIZE FIGHT.

Allen and McCool in the Ring—Seven Rounds Fought—McCool Terribly Beaten—They Shake Hands and Return to St. Louis.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—The steamer Continental left at 3:30 a. m. with nearly 2,000 people on board, and steamed up the river. When six miles up McCool was taken on board and some distance beyond Allen was taken on board also. Both were immediately put to roost in staterooms by their friends. About 12 o'clock the steamer reached Chaumont Island, about 14 miles above St. Louis, and nearly opposite Mitchell's Station, on the Chicago and Alton railroad, where the boat landed. A ring was set. Allen entered the ring first, and was followed at once by McCool. After some delay seconds were chosen, Arthur Chambers and Patsy Sheppard acting for Allen, and Tom Kelly and D. Trix for McCool. The umpires were Mike Gangley for Allen and Jas. Brownell for McCool. Jack Loory was chosen referee. Allen's colors were white and blue; McCool's green. Allen won the toss for corners and chose the southwest corner. Both men were in splendid condition.

THE FIGHTING.

At 2:35 p. m. the fight began.

First round—Both men walked promptly to the scratch, and after a little sparing, Allen landed a blow on McCool's left eye, following it with one on the forehead, Mike returning on Allen's ribs. Furious exchanges passed, and terrible fighting ensued, Allen punching McCool severely about the face, and finally brought him down amid cries of "foul" it being claimed that he struck Mike after he dropped. The foul was not allowed, but the first blood was allowed for Allen.

Second round—Allen led with his left striking McCool a terrific blow on the breast which he followed with two fierce left-handers on Mike's cheek, cutting two gashes, one under the right eye.

Both fought to close and some good short arm fighting, Mike following Allen round, the but keeping away from his blows. Another rally and McCool forced Allen to his corner. Terrific exchanges and Allen dropped to avoid a blow.

Third round—McCool came up bleeding badly from the face, and right eye. Closing, after receiving a few rapid blows, McCool rushed on Allen and struck him heavily on the ribs. Allen returned one in the cheek, two on the mouth. McCool again rushed at Allen but the latter avoided his blows and got in one on the nose and two more on the mouth, McCool returning on the ribs. Both again fought to a close and Allen again dropped. As the men were carried to the corners it was quite evident that Allen was master of the situation. He had not a scratch while McCool was bleeding profusely.

Fourth round—Allen led off with his left and got in a terrible blow on McCool's mouth. The rest of the round was a repetition of the 3rd, Mike's face receiving terrible punishment. Allen's body began to show McCool's pounding.

Seventh round—McCool presented a horrible appearance and seemed scarcely able to hold up his hands. His left eye was closed, and he had a terrible cut under his right eye. The round was gone through with, Allen refraining from hitting his opponent further.

The fight had now lasted nineteen minutes, and when time was called for the eighth round, Tom Kelley threw up a white handkerchief in token of his principal's defeat. McCool and Allen shook hands, and the party returned to the city.

A Female Savior.

A female savior and her apostles are creating a prodigious sensation in the southern part of the Russian Empire. The Russian papers say that the leader of these women, whose name is Anastasia Gabarewicz, claims to have performed a number of miracles, having made the blind see and the lame walk. A vision first revealed to her that she was the daughter of God, selected to suffer for the redemption of her sex in the same way as Christ suffered for that of the other. Immediately after the revelation she gave up eating meat and drinking brandy, and prepared herself for her mission. The Holy Ghost then possessed her and gave her the power to work wonders with a mere word. She pretends to be able to resurrect even the dead by simply touching them, and so strong is the belief of the ignorant masses in this new prophetess, that the prison to which she has been consigned by the authorities has become a place of pilgrimage for thousands. The sick are brought from distant localities to receive the assistance of the inspired woman, and the keeper receives large bribes for permission to see her. Every day new stories of her extraordinary powers are circulated far and wide.

A farmer went into his field one day, and found his men "lying off" under a tree, when they should have been at work. Taking a silver dollar from his pocket, he exclaimed: "I will give this to the fuzziest man among you." All, save one, jumped up and claimed the prize.

"That fellow has won it," said the farmer, pointing to the man still sitting on the ground, and he stepped up to hand him the dollar. "Won't you please put it in my pocket?" was the thanks he received.

The Bismarck Tribune.

DER BABY.

By MARK QUENCHES.

So help me gracious every day
I taught my old to say my baby
My small young baby try to play—
Not funny little baby.

Then look of them little toes,
I think funny little nose,
I heard our day rooster crows,
I think like I was grasy.

Until when I heard the real nice way
When bubbles of my life they say,
More like his father's day.
I was so broad like blase.

Sometimes there comes a little squall,
But when the wind will crawl,
In its little, schonk-schonk—
It's too bad for der baby.

But makes him sing at night to sleep,
And purry like he used to,
I must chubbers me—but vat care!
To help dot little baby.

It's built my nose and ticks my hair,
I am grasy star forever,
I am chubbers me—but vat care!
Not my small young baby.

Around my head dots little arm
When bubbles are nice and warm—
Oh! I may there never come some harm
To dot small little baby.

Dot was his self.

TATTING.

With figure desture and a downcast face,
And a round air of quiet repose,
Her delicate fingers twined about
A pattern as fine as Fairy's thought:

Tattting that day!

Attempt at Highway Robbery.

A news special from Hugo, Col., of the 9th, contains the following startling information: A bold attempt was made at River Bend this morning at day break to rob the U. S. Army Paymaster, Major Brooks, as he was going from the train to the camp of the 1st cavalry, about 8 miles from River Bend, to pay off the troops. He got off the western bound passenger train early this morning, and was met at the station by Capt. Irwin and Lieut. Wetmore, of the 6th cavalry, with an ambulance. They were halted by two men on foot, who were masked, and three shots were fired by them from a shot gun loaded with buckshot, one charge taking effect in Capt. Irwin's back. At first his injuries were considered slight, but he has since commenced bleeding internally, and is now spitting blood. Another shot was fired by the robbers from a pistol, the ball passing across Major Brooks' lap and through Mrs. Robert's hand, making a painful wound. Lieut. Wetmore then fired his pistol at one of the robbers named G. W. Graham, formerly Captain of the 10th cavalry at Ft. Leavenworth. The ball passed through his body just below the heart. He is dying. The other robber, John Dyck, formerly keeper of No. 1 stage station on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, escaped, and the cavalry are after him with hopes of his capture.

and he is endeavoring to select a social circle whose members do not keep dogs. He hates a dog worse than a doctor hates a healthy climate.—Max Adler.

A Counterfeit Bill.

From the Glencoe Eagle.

A few days since a well-dressed couple, in the prime of life, stopped at a hotel in a neighboring town, and sending for a Justice of the Peace, informed that functionary they wished to be married. The Justice said "all right," and inquired their names. After being told, it struck him that he had performed the same service for the lady some years before. Upon inquiring if such was not the case, the lady said that she had been married previously. "Have you a bill from your former husband?" asked Mr. Justice. "Yes," she replied "I have a bill." This being satisfactory, the ceremony was performed, and the couple was declared "man and wife." As they were about departing the Justice, who had never seen a bill of divorce, and having a strong desire to behold the document, thought this an excellent opportunity to satisfy his curiosity. He therefore said to the lady, "Have you the bill with you?" "Oh, yes," she replied. "Have you any objection to allowing me to see the bill?" "None whatever," she replied, stepping to the door and calling to a little boy some three or four years of age, she said: "Here, Bill, come here, quick; here is a gentleman that wishes to see you." The gentleman wailed.

The Cincinnati Enquirer administers this merited rebuke: "The New York Herald, in commenting on the assassination of Gen. Edward McCook at Yankton, Dakota, has something to say about border ruffianism." Whenever a man is shot or lynched in the Western States some strayed Bohemian around the Herald office gives us a homily on border ruffianism, and yet New York contains more border ruffianism to-day than the aggregated States of the West. The tarring and feathering and subsequent murder of young Kelsey at Huntington, Long Island, an outrage perpetrated under the very glare of eastern civilization, was an act more atrocious than has been perpetrated this side of North river since the Indian warfare ceased. "Border ruffianism!" Go to!

the Sydenham Crystal Palace grounds then bring the balloon to America, and make the trans-Atlantic trip to Europe from New York. I trust the public will believe that if I put my hand to the plough I shall not look back."

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FOSTER'S Restaurant

Now Opened.

J. P. FORSTER,
Three doors west of the Capitol Hotel.

At this house may be found like best accommodations Bismarck.

MR. FORSTER
was long connected with the Jackson Street Dining Hall, St. Paul, and knows how to cater to the public taste. 6-3-1

KIYUS SALOON,
Pleasant Grove Point op. Fort Lincoln.

Splendid Drives, Rural Walks
and Beautiful Scenery.

Keep Constantly on Hand the Choicest of
Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Gentlemen, when you come to Pleasant Grove Point
Don't fail to come in and see us. No miskinches—
all dead.

MARSHALL & HOLLOWBUSH,
Proprietors.

W. SPARENBERG,

ARCHITECT
AND
BUILDER.

MR. FORSTER
BISMARCK, D. T.

Piano and specifications carefully drawn. All
work done promptly, satisfactorily and at reasonable
rates.

REFERENCES:
E. MORION, C. B. STOCKING
TRUDELL, MCKENZIE.

AUERBACH, FINCH & SCHEFFER,
JORDERS OF
Dry Goods and Notions,
114, 116 and 118 Third Street,
St. Paul, MINNESOTA.

GIBBS & CADY'S
Blacksmith and Wagon
Shop.

Corner of Third and Thayer Streets, Bismarck, D. T.

Clark & Bill,
Dealers in

Dry Goods,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, &c., &c.,

at the following prices:

Flour, per bbl. \$8.00

Coffee A Sugar, 8 pounds for. 1.00

Ten per lb. 85

Dried Apples, 8 pounds for. 1.00

Sugar-cured Hams, per lb. 20

Potatoes per bushel 1.00

Rice, per lb. 124

Peaches, per can. 25

Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
At Cost.

Remember the place,
CORNER OF FOURTH and MAIN.

WESTERN LAND ASSOCIATION,
PROPRIETORS.

REAL ESTATE IN DULUTH,
For Sale or Lease,

LUTHER MENDENHALL, AGENT.

NOTICE.

TERMINITY OF DAKOTA, COUNTY OF BUR-
leigh, ss—In Justice Court, before Thomas Van
Eulen, Judge of the Peace.

THOMAS MOOR
Cuthbert Dutharne, Esq.

To the abovesigned defendant:

You are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you and your property situated in the City of Bismarck on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m. JAMES A. EMMONS, Chancery, Bismarck, Sept. 15, 1873.

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To the aboves

The Bismarck Tribune.

CUT 'EM SHORTS.

Bismarck and the Rest of the World in Brief.

Remember those sparkling wines at the St. Louis Liquor Store.

Our Ferry Organization.

The Missouri River Ferry Co. was organized on Saturday last with the following officers:

President—H. Brownson.

Secretary and Treasurer—T. F. Singiser.

Manager—Capt. D. W. Maratta.

Jas. W. Emmons, Esq., left Bismarck this morning for Omaha and St. Jo to bring to this place the boat. The ferry is expected to be in running order within 25 days.

A New Discovery.

Messrs. Ross, McCall, Guttessell and Mallett, of this city, who have been exploring the region west of the Missouri for coal, have made valuable discoveries, and unless we are much mistaken in our estimates have gone farther toward the advancement and prosperity of Bismarck than would the building of a hundred miles of railroad this fall have done. They have developed, five miles southwest of the ferry between this city and Fort Lincoln, a vein of coal 75 feet in depth four feet below the surface, and of a quality, it is claimed far better than any before found. Preparations are being made to mine the vein at once, and to haul it to this point with teams. There are rumors of valuable discoveries at points even nearer than this; in fact, it is believed that the whole country west of the Missouri for many miles is one immense coal bed.

Forty barrels of St. Louis Cream Ale to arrive at the St. Louis Liquor Store.

"A Thoroughbred."

There was a gentleman came into Bismarck one day last week, who had no sooner landed upon our platform than he proceeded to proclaim to the listening multitude that he was a "thoroughbred;" that he had traveled; and that the boys might just as well not waste their time on him. Everybody admires a "thoroughbred" up here. It is so handy, you know, to have one of that class drop in upon you. There is no occasion to waste time upon them. They know it all upon the start, and there's end of it. But there is such a thing as a man being led into an error, even in relation to himself. The gentleman to whom we refer above might have been one of this class. He dressed well, wore store clothes, talked well, sported kid gloves, a tie, and carried his pocket book wrong side out. He was a "thoroughbred" you know. He wasted no opportunity to impress this idea upon an admiring public. He visited all the club rooms, and continued the little story.

This gentleman left Bismarck on the Monday morning train, and the "thoroughbred" business was settled. Any one who saw him on that morning train could easily tell that he was correct. He had all the symptoms. He carried one eye on the outside of his face, had the opening for a respectable pocket in one cheek, and the ruins of an \$8 plug hat in his hand; because his head was too big to get it on. And he was a wiser, if not a better man.

Moral.—If you are a "thoroughbred," prove it by keeping your mouth shut, and remember that no bones were ever broken with a limber tongue.

Now is the time to buy clothing cheap. Closing out at the Empire Store to make room for fall and winter stock.

R. & A.

The Josephine's Trip.

Through the courtesy of Col. Bradley, in charge of that portion of the Yellowstone expedition which came down on the Josephine, we learn something of the particulars of the trip. Low water was found all the way down, and constantly falling. When fifty miles above Buford it became evident that unless the steamer was rescued soon she would have to be abandoned, and vigorous measures were inaugurated. The vessel was no sooner free of one bar than on another, and the troops and supplies were constantly being handled and moved. Several times was this maneuver operated successfully, but as the river was falling constantly it soon became evident that more desperate measures would have to be resorted to. Col. Bradley thereupon decided to permanently lighten the vessel by leaving a portion of his quartermaster and missionary stores behind. They were therefore packed in a secluded spot, carefully and securely covered from the weather, and left. Measures will at once be taken to bring them in to Buford. The Colonel says very much credit is due Capt. Marsh for the manner in which he managed his boat, and that he is deserving of success, and we agree with him. The troubles of the Josephine ended with entrance into the Missouri. Col. Bradley's headquarters will be at Omaha, with his command scattered along the U. P.

Col. Bradley states that in his opinion the famous "Bad Lands" of Dakota are far from waste. There are many beautiful little valleys and rich spots, and he thinks the time is not so very far distant when these lands will be mainly utilized. He is enthusiastic in regard to much of the country passed over during the trip.

FREIGHT.

Something of the Business Done at this Station.

Fourteen Million Pounds, and Over \$100,000.

The Prospect in the Future—The Freights of Montana.

We have been kindly furnished by the officers of the N. P. at this city with an abstract of the freight business of their road from the date of the first opening on June 6th up to Sept. 27. We give below the totals only, as the detail would prove uninteresting. These totals in round are:

Freight—weighed in pounds..... 14,700,000
Charges..... 107,000

These figures are immense, and they will assist in explaining to the public something of the importance this point has already reached as a transporting and freight depot. Large as this shipping business already is, it is as yet in its infancy. With the road once completed to and through Montana the business of the road would at once be quadrupled. The vast region included in the country extending from the mouth of the Yellowstone to its head would be rapidly settled up. The mildness of the weather along the Yellowstone and the known richness of the valleys, would soon people it with farmers; and indeed the prospect of speedy work upon the road in Montana and western Dakota already materially affects those localities. The lands secured at the Crow Agency by the recent treaty are already being fastened upon by squatters. Not only is the soil of this new acquisition rich, but the country abounds in game and the streams with trout and other fine fish.

Court Calendar.
Samuel Biting vs. Harry Rose; civil action; Stoyell & Delamater attorneys for plaintiff; Williams & Davis attorneys for defendant. Change of venue taken by defendant.

Prescott, Bly & Co. vs. Culbreth Ducham; attachment suit; Stoyell & Delamater for plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff.

Territory of Dakota vs. Barney McCoy; criminal action; Stoyell & Delamater for prosecution; Davis & Williams for defendant. Adjournment of one week.

S. W. Foreman vs. Robert Banton; attachment suit; Stoyell & Delamater attorneys for plaintiff. Case continued to Oct. 6th by stipulation of parties.

Jas. Miller vs. J. S. Nuell; civil action; Stoyell & Delamater for plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff.

Jas. Miller vs. J. Nichols and Chas. Nichols; suit for trespass. J. S. Carrell for plaintiff; Williams & Davis for defendant. Suit withdrawn, defendant paying costs.

Territory of Dakota vs. Wm. Maze; charge of assault and battery; fined \$5 and costs or ten days imprisonment. Williams & Davis prosecuted.

Territory of Dakota vs. Daniel Curry; charge of assault and battery; defendant fined \$15 and costs or twenty days imprisonment. Williams & Davis prosecuted.

Territory of Dakota vs. Jerry Hallery; charge of assault and battery; defendant fined \$25 and costs or forty days imprisonment. J. Carrell prosecuted.

If you don't wet your guillot with some of that St. Louis Cream Ale to be found at the St. Louis Liquor Store, you deserve to choke on cobwebs. No man ever drank a glass of it without returning thanks.

A Model Establishment.

W. Shaw & Co., general merchants of this city, are in receipt of a new stock of goods—in fact they are almost constantly receiving new goods. This house is one of the institutions of Bismarck, and that business along its now completed line is rapidly increasing, it is hard to understand what condition of affairs can possibly stay its progress.

The Tribune is in receipt of several letters from prominent gentlemen in Montana asking that the matter of mail communication with the Territory of Bismarck be pressed in our columns. In reply we would say that this matter must regulate itself soon. The contract has been let for the coming season via the U. P. and Wells-Fargo express, but there can be no doubt that another season the advantages of the Northern Pacific route must become patent to the government and the route be changed accordingly.

Somewhat Weatherly.

The wind blew Friday. Perhaps others noticed it. Real estate had an upward tendency, and so did small boys and other light trash. Signs, hats, houses and invalids passed our establishment at intervals all day, and all going in one direction. Dogs became hairless, earless, and tailless. Judicious mothers kept their children in doors, or if obliged to let them out, tied flat-irons to them or filled their pockets with rocks. This wind was cold, and searching. It sneaked in through key-holes, cracks and crevices, and where no inlets were handy would tackle a solid wall. Two inch cotton wood plank were no protection. People built hot fires to keep warm, and then hugged the stove. They did this

at the establishment of Benjamin & Wells, nearly opposite the Tribune. A roaring old fire was built there, and then the inmates backed up to it, and with elevated coat tails and complacent countenances, rubbed and warmed and grew happy. It was cozy, and warm; in fact it got so warm below that it grew hot above. Some one looked up to see about it, and made a discovery. There was fire at both ends of that stove pipe. The fire in the stove roared, and cracked, and sparkled, and the fire in the roof followed suit.

"Then there was hurrying to and fro." The young man who presides over the "Little Brown Jug" (only 25 cents a glass, no extra charges for mixed drinks,) walked up the side of that building in company with three pairs of water within six feet of a ladder, and didn't know it. The neighbors all came to the rescue with little contributions of wet sand from their water barrels, and in five minutes' time the game was spoiled; and it was fortunate. Had this fire once been fairly commenced, nothing but the hand of Providence could have saved the town. [Unless we except the patent Babcock fire extinguisher with which our department is to be furnished.] The wind came from the west, and the main portion of the city lies to the east; and had the flames once fairly gained headway you might in one hour have put the unburned portion of Bismarck in a soldier's bivouac, and then got ten days' rations on top of it with no crowding.

If you want to feel as happy as though you owned the whole of Ross' coal mine, step in at the St. Louis Store, take a mule's ear full of old Kentucky whisky, light a fine Havana cigar, and come down to the Tribune office and subscribe. This is the three best ways in which you can spend money.

The Second Caucus.

On Monday evening a second caucus was held. A preliminary meeting had met on the previous Friday, and a committee been appointed to recommend names for nomination. This caucus met at Dusland's hotel, but it was soon found that the hall was not large enough, and an adjournment was taken to St. James Hotel. This was found locked, and the

TRAVELING CAUCUS again moved on, this time making for the Court House, into which an entrance was forced and the court room soon filled to overflowing.

There was considerable confusion, and it was plainly to be seen that there was an intention on the part of some present to carry matters by storm. The decorum and unanimity existing in the caucus of Saturday was painfully absent in the proceedings of Monday.

The meeting was, however, organized by selecting the following officers:

Chairman—A. C. Jordan.
Secretary—H. F. Douglas.

Much confusion and wrangling again ensued on the attempt to proceed. Motions and counter-motions were plenty, and speeches were innumerable. Something very decently was finally reached, and balloting for County Commissioners commenced, with W. T. Evans and W. H. White as tellers. Six or eight candidates were on the list, from which the following were selected by handsome majorities:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Ward Bill, P. O. U. S. T. P. Davis.

A HOT CONTEST.

The fight over the nomination for Register of Deeds was red-hot. The friends of Dan Williams were present in all their strength, determined to nominate their man; those of T. F. Singiser just as determined. It required the full capacity of the tellers' hats to contain the votes, even though some of the voters cast their four and five ballots compactly rolled up in one bunch. It was plainly to be seen that Singiser's friends were largely in the majority, but that fact had very little to do with his chances on the ballot. After a half hour's confusion were then pandemonium, the polls were closed and the ballot counted with the following result:

FOR SHERIFF.

T. F. Singiser..... 31
Dan Williams..... 68

On the announcement of the result the friends of Williams declared it as their honest belief that there had been illegal voting; and withdrew from the canvass. As Mr. Williams received 68 votes, and but about twenty withdrew as his friends, we are prepared to believe the story. After the withdrawal of the dissatisfied element comparative quiet reigned and the following ticket was put in nomination amid the utmost good nature:

Sheriff—Wm. Connolly.

County Attorney—Chas. McCarty.
Judge of Probate—John Bowen.

County Surveyor—R. D. Jennings.
Justices of the Peace—Thos. Van Etten and I. C. Adams.

Constables—Edmund Hackett and John Mallett.

Coroner—Dr. B. F. Slaughter.
Supt. of Schools—Mrs. Slaughter.

The caucus then adjourned with three cheer for the Tribune.

Bargains! Bargains!! in clothing, hats, underwear, &c., &c., this week at the Empire Store.

R. & A.

Dickey & Co., Post Traders at Fort Lincoln, using the celebrated St. Louis Cream Ale. It is a delicious beverage.

We are authoritatively informed that the sensational stories of an unfriendly

feeling existing between Gens. Custer and Stanley are entirely without foundation.

On the contrary they entertain nothing but the most kindly personal regard for each other. Will sensational sheets be as prompt to correct the slander as they were to publish it?

COUNTY POLITICS.

The Caucuses of Saturday and Monday.

A Decorous Meeting and a Stormy One.

Two Full Tickets in the Field.

A Lesson for the Law and Order Party.

Ten day ago a printed call was posted on the street for a caucus to meet for the purpose of putting in nomination a ticket to be known as "The People's Ticket." In pursuance of such call some thirty persons assembled at the Court House on Saturday evening last and proceeded to business. The meeting was quiet and orderly in the extreme, and though the attendance was not large, there were still sufficient present to give the affairs a dignity commensurate with the occasion.

Judge Carrell was called to the chair, with M. D. Hogan as Secretary.

After the usual preliminaries the caucus then proceeded to the nomination of a county ticket, with the following result:

County Commissioners—J. P. Dunn

Chas. McCarty, T. F. Singiser.

Sheriff—Michael McLean.

Register of Deeds—H. Richards.

Probate Judge—J. Carrell.

County Attorney—J. Delamater.

County Surveyor—John Bowen.

Coroner—B. F. Slaughter.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Col. H. Brownson.

The nominations were then declared unanimous. The meeting (like sensible men) after ordering the proceedings published in the Tribune, resolved that the candidates should pay the printer, and then dispersed.

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